

PRICE 25 CENTS



GUIDE TO HIST-
ORIC PLYMOUTH
ILLUSTRATED

1937

The Compact

SIGNED IN THE CABIN OF THE "MAYFLOWER"

NOV. 11TH, OLD STYLE,

NOV. 21ST, NEW STYLE, 1620.

"In the name of God, amen, we whose names are under written, the loyal subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Franc and Ireland king, defender of the faith, etc., having undertaken, for the Glorie of God, and advancemente of the Christian faith, and honor of our king and countrie, a voyage to plant the first colonie in the Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civill body politick, for our better ordering and preservation and furtherence of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enacte, constitute and frame such just and equall laws, ordenances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the general good of the colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at Cap-Codd the 11 of November, in the year of the raigne of our soveraigne lord, King James of England, Franc and Ireland, the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, ANO DOM 1620."

LR
6.00

GUIDE
TO
Historic Plymouth

Localities and Objects of Interest

ILLUSTRATED



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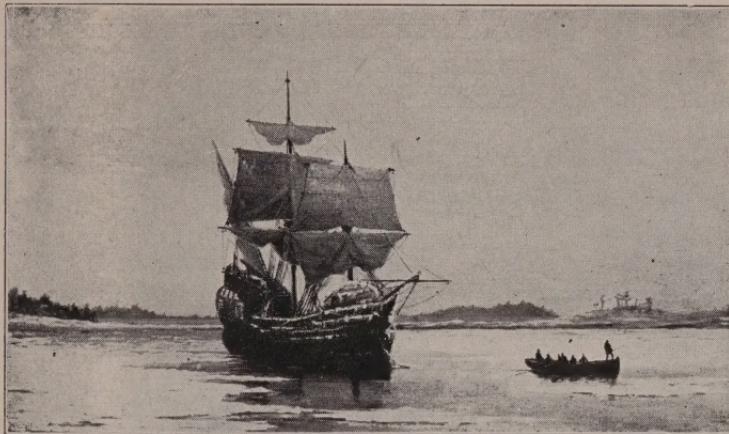
Revised by
Dr. Theodore E. Busfield
and Henry W. Royal

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THE MAYFLOWER IN PLYMOUTH HARBOR

The Landing



HE Mayflower sixty-six days out of Plymouth, England, dropped anchor in what is now Provincetown harbor, November 21, 1620. Two exploring trips as far as Truro and Wellfleet, finding no suitable site for a settlement, a third attempt was made, which took the ship's shallop to Eastham, where occurred the first hostile encounter with the Indians, and thence around the bay in a cold and driving storm to Clark's Island, which was reached with great difficulty and peril late Friday night, December 18. The men got ashore wet, chilled and exhausted. The following day they rested as best they could, and "prepared ther to keepe ye Sabath." And Monday morning they steered their little craft across the harbor toward a slight, sandy headland, (Cole's Hill), at the base of which was a small, greenish, syenite boulder, weighing about seven tons, brought from far to the north in the glacial drift,

and known ever since as Plymouth Rock. On it they stepped ashore — this landing was on December 21.

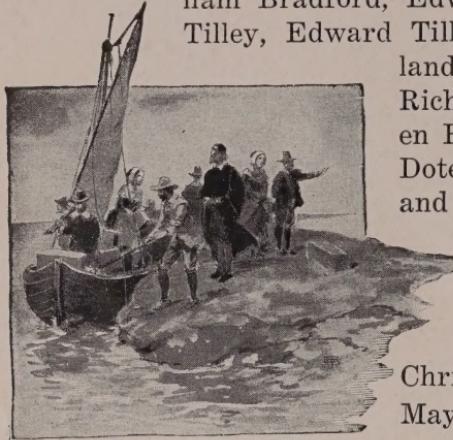
The party was composed of ten of their principal men, namely Captain Standish, Governor Carver, Wil-

liam Bradford, Edward Winslow, John Tilley, Edward Tilley, and John Howland, from Leyden ; Richard Warren, Stephen Hopkins and Edward Dotey, from London ; and John Allerton and Thomas English, two of the Pilgrims' seamen. Besides these, Captain

Christopher Jones of the Mayflower sent his two mates or pilots, Clark

and Coppin, his master gunner, and three seamen. Thus the landing was made by eighteen men, twelve of the Mayflower's company, and six of the crew.

The locality was explored and found devoid of inhabitants, for they had all been swept away by a recent deadly pestilence. There were large cleared fields, which had been cultivated, numerous springs of clear, sweet water, an ample brook flowing into the harbor to the south of the Rock, and a high hill a few hundred feet back, all indicating a suitable and easily defended plantation site. A return was made to the ship and the findings reported, and on Saturday, December 26, the Mayflower arrived and anchored a little inside the long Plymouth beach, where she remained until her departure the following April. After further investigations the spot was chosen for the settlement.



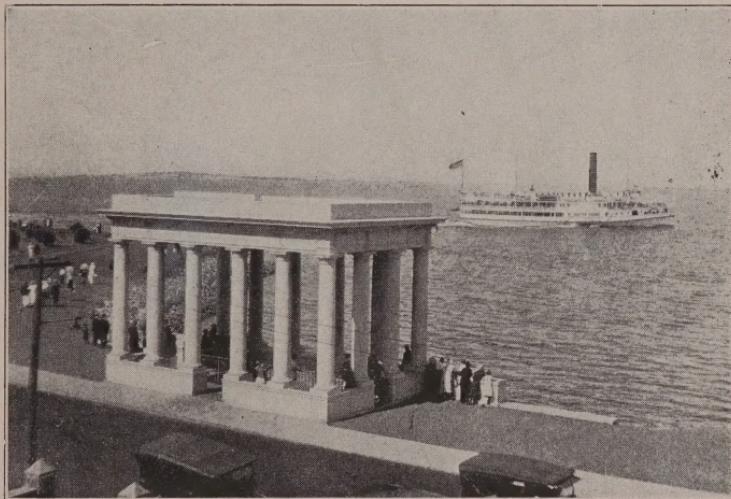
LANDING FROM THE SHALLOP

The Rock

WATER STREET, FOOT OF NORTH



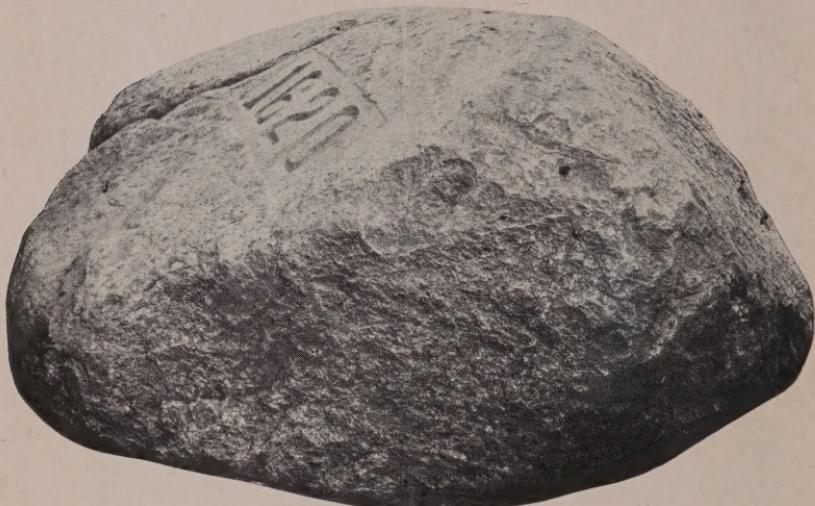
HE Rock now lies on the exact spot where the Pilgrims landed. It is in a little cove in the center of the beautiful state reservation made in the tercentenary year on the water front. This location was formerly covered with wharves, coal yards, a power plant and other structures, which gave it a seaport look. The Rock is lapped by the water at high tide,



PORICO OVER PLYMOUTH ROCK

and covered by a splendid, columned, granite portico, which was designed by McKim, Mead & White. It was presented to the Commonwealth on the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

In an attempt to raise the Rock in 1774 for removal to the Town Square, it was found that the upper part had become separated from the lower, possibly by action of the frost. However, this upper portion was carried to the square, and placed at the foot of a liberty pole, which bore a flag with the motto, Liberty or Death. In 1834 it was again moved, this time to the front area of Pilgrim Hall, and inclosed by an iron fence. Here it remained for more than



PLYMOUTH ROCK

two score years, its incongruous position away from the water a fertile source of misunderstanding to visitors. But in 1880 it was reunited with its other parts on the shore, under a monumental canopy, the predecessor of the present portico. It must look now much the same at it did to the first white men who saw it.

There is no doubt as to the identity of this Rock

and the certainty of its being the very one consecrated by the touch of Pilgrim feet. Ancient records, now accessible, refer to it as an object of prominence on the shore before the building of the wharf about it in 1741. Thomas Faunce, the third and last ruling elder of the church, who was born in 1647, and died in 1746, at the age of 99, was the son of John Faunce, who came over in the Ann in 1623. At the age of 95, hearing that the Rock, which from youth he had venerated, was to be disturbed, he visited the spot, related the story of the Rock as told him by his father and contemporary Pilgrims, and in the presence of many witnesses declared it to be the very Rock on which the Fathers stepped at the landing. And so from one generation to another it has been pointed out and identified.

Cole's Hill



OLE'S Hill is the little grassed bluff, with the stone steps facing the Rock, a Parkway commanding a magnificent view. It is bordered on the far side by Carver Street. Here were buried in the dark, sad, first winter nearly half the Mayflower passengers, but this mortality was not exceptional. All the settlements of the period along the Atlantic coast suffered with equal severity in this respect. It was so at Quebec, St. Croix, Jamestown and nearly so at Salem and Charlestown. On this little plot the graves were levelled and grain was sown to prevent the Indians from knowing the extent of their losses. At four different times remains have been discovered. In 1735 in a great rain, the water rushing down King (now Middle) Street, made a deep gully, exposing human bones and washing

them into the sea. In 1855 workmen trenching for water pipes found parts of five skeletons. One of the skulls was sent to a competent anatomist in Boston, and it was pronounced to be of the Caucasian race.



MASSASOIT, BRONZE STATUE BY DALLIN

A number of monuments adorn this lovely esplanade. Facing Middle Street is the massive, sculptured sarcophagus, which in a chamber beneath contains the bones just mentioned, and on its four sides in raised bronze letters are the names of the Mayflower pas-

sengers who died the first year It is the gift of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, and was designed by McKim, Mead & White.

Near-by stands on a small, native boulder Cyrus Dallin's splendid statue of Massasoit. The famous chief is looking far out to sea, as if already catching a glimpse of the approaching Mayflower. He was the great sachem of the Wampanoags, and the friend and in a sense the preserver of the Pilgrims. The statue is the gift of the Improved Order of Red Men.

A stone bench near the top of the steps leading down to the Rock was presented by the Pennsylvania Society of New England Women, and a little to the south is a similar granite bench, given in memory of the Pilgrim Fathers and Mothers by The Society of Daughters of Colonial Wars.

Across from the Hill on the north, in a beautiful



WOMEN OF THE MAYFLOWER FOUNTAIN

setting of trees, hedges, and walks with stone seats, is the fountain, in memory of the heroic women of the Mayflower, which was erected by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. On its front is the fine statue of a pilgrim Matron, and on its rear are carved the names of the women. The sculptor was Paul O. Jennewein and the architects McKim & White.

A little way up North Street, and cornering on Winslow, is the Winslow house, built in 1754 for his residence by Edward Winslow, greatgrandson of the Edward Winslow of the Mayflower. It is said to have been constructed of timbers framed in England. High up on the roof balustrade are the royal arms of Great Britain. Mr. Winslow was a royalist in the Revolution, and in consequence the estate was confiscated. Later it was the home of Charles Jackson, whose daughter Lidian here became in 1835 the second wife of Ralph Waldo Emerson.



EDWARD WINSLOW HOUSE, 1754

Leyden Street

ORIGINALLY NAMED FIRST STREET, AFTERWARDS IN THE RECORDS
CALLED GREAT, AND BROAD STREET, NAMED LEYDEN STREET IN 1823.

LROM Cole's Hill the approach is through Carver Street, on which are the stone chapel of the Baptist Church, built in 1915, and the Universalist Church, erected in 1826, on the site of the ancient Allyne house, with its second story overhanging the first. Just below the junction of Carver with Leyden streets is the spot on which the Pilgrims built the first or "common house" raised in Plymouth. It was so called because it served a variety of general purposes. Its location was confirmed by the finding of tools when a cellar was dug in 1801. This house was made of roughly hewn logs, was about twenty feet square and had a thatched roof. This roof was burnt on January 14, 1621, but the rest of the structure was saved. The place is now indicated by a bronze tablet.



Mourt's Relation furnishes an interesting account of the lay-out of the street. He says: "Thursday the 28th (old style) of December so many as could went to work on the hill, where we proposed to build our platform for our ordinance, and which doth command all the plain and the bay, and from whence we may see far into the sea, and might be easier impaled, having two rows of houses and a fair street. So in the afternoon we went to measure out the grounds; and first we took notice how many families there were willing all single men that had no wives to join with some family, as they thought fit, so that we might build fewer houses; which done, and we reduced them to nineteen families.

"To greater families we allotted larger plots; to every person half a pole (16½ feet) in breadth and three in length, and so lots were cast where every man should lie; which was done and staked out." And this was the beginning of Leyden Street, so named in 1823. An unfinished plan of this street is to be seen on the records of the Colony at the Registry of Deeds. The full plot of the little settlement was about as shown in line drawing on the opposite page.

Up the street on the south side is a gambrel roofed house built in 1734 by Rev. Nathaniel Leonard, pastor of the First Church, 1724-1756. And directly opposite is the parsonage, which was occupied by Rev. Chandler Robbins, and Rev. James Kendall in succession for one hundred years, in ministry to the same church.

Cornering on Main Street is the Federal Building housing the Post Office and the Custom House, completed in 1915. It stands on the lot assigned in the layout of the street just described to William Brew-

BURIAL HILL.

<i>Edw Winslow.</i>	
<i>Francis Cooke.</i>	
<i>" Isaac Allerton.</i>	
<i>John Billington.</i>	
<i>A Highway leading to Town Brook.</i>	<i>Town Square.</i>
<i>Mr William Brewster.</i>	<i>Gov Bradford.</i>
<i>John Goodman.</i>	<i>King St. now Main St.</i>
<i>Peter Brown.</i>	<i>Stephen Hopkins.</i>
<i>Common House.</i>	<i>John Howland.</i>
	<i>Samuel Fuller.</i>
	<i>COLE'S HILL First Burial Place.</i>

THE HARBOR

ster, the first ruling elder of the Pilgrim Church. The public fountain on the corner gives invitation, "Freely drink and quench your thirst." The water is from the Pilgrim Spring, sent by electric power from the cool, gushing source near the bank of the Town Brook, 200 feet away.

B

EACHED by winding stone steps just below the Government Building on Main Street is the Brewster Garden, a fine little park not yet entirely completed. It is on both sides of the Town Brook, now much narrowed from what it was when it afforded a haven for boats and schooners. It embraces also parts of the gardens of the first settlers. Far down on the descending path is a circular stone bench, designed by Fletcher Steele, and presented to Plymouth by the National Society, Daughters of the American Colonists, who came to Plymouth in the ship *Ann* in 1623.

At the foot of the path from under a large boulder flows the clear, cold water of the spring. On the stone is a tablet telling that it is dedicated to the memory



PILGRIM MEERSTEADS

of Lidian Emerson, wife of Ralph Waldo Emerson, of Concord, daughter of Charles and Suey (Cotton) Jackson of Plymouth,— and of her brother, Charles Thomas Jackson, M. D., discoverer of the safe method of using ether for anesthesia in surgery.

This, as well as the surrounding rock work, shrubbery, and stone steps planned by Fletcher Steele, was given to the town by Mrs. William H. Forbes, a daughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson and a descendant of the Pilgrims.



THE PILGRIM MAIDEN, BRONZE STATUE BY KITSON

The flow from the spring forms a tiny rivulet, which runs into a picturesque little pool with many lurking and darting trout, and thence empties into the Town Brook. On the north side is the statue of the Pilgrim

Maiden, by Henry H. Kitson, standing on a large boulder from the shore of Rocky Nook. It is inscribed, "To those intrepid English women, whose courage, fortitude and devotion brought a new nation into being, this statue of the Pilgrim Maiden is dedicated." It was presented to the town by the National Society of New England Women.

The Town Brook



T the foot of Burial Hill, on the south side, the Town Brook flows through the centre of the town, " vexed in all its seaward course by bridges, dams and mills."

Along the banks the Pilgrims erected their first dwelling houses and brought water from "the very sweet brooke" below, into which the "many delicate springs" still continue to run. It is a favorite resort for artists who delight in sketching the picturesque scenery and ancient architecture. One of these springs of deliciously clear cold water is forced up from near the brook by electric power, and runs out in a fountain at the corner of Leyden and Main Streets, on land once owned by Elder Brewster as previously noted. During the summer many thousands are here refreshed, and while citizens much enjoy the cooling draughts, visitors highly commend the public provision which enables them to partake of the waters of a spring, from which the Pilgrims themselves daily obtained their supply "of as good water as can be drunke."

The stream proceeds from Billington Sea about two miles distant from the town. It furnishes a valuable water power at the present, and in the days of the

Pilgrims, and for nearly two centuries after it abounded with alewives almost at their doors, affording an important resource for the supply of their wants. The tide flowed for some distance up this stream and formed a convenient basin for the reception and safe



OUTLET OF BILLINGTON SEA

shelter of the shallop and other vessels employed in their enterprises of fishing and traffic. Under authority of a Legislative act the Town of Plymouth purchased this estuary in 1909, and the area and surroundings have been made into the beautiful Brewster Garden. From Watson's Hill, over this brook, where Market Street crosses it, came the great sachem Massasoit, with twenty of his braves, on a visit to the Pilgrims, when was concluded that treaty April 1, 1621, which during nearly fifty-five years conducted so effectually to the safety and permanence of the colony.

The Town Square

THE Town Square is practically a continuation and widening out of Leyden Street. It was long shaded by noble elms planted in 1784. On the south side cornering on Market Street, the ancient way to the ford in the Town Brook, is the old Town House, built in 1749 for the county court house. When the new Court House was erected in 1820, this earlier building was bought by the town, and in it most of the town offices have always been located. In the basement it has public sanitary conveniences.

At the head of the square stands the handsome stone edifice of the First Parish Church, (Unitarian),



CHURCH OF THE FIRST PARISH—TOWN SQUARE

the church organization of the Pilgrims and the Mayflower. The earliest meeting place for worship was the Common House on Leyden Street, then after the summer of 1622 the fort on the hill. The first distinctive meeting house was raised probably in 1637 or 1638 and stood on the north side of the square about the middle of the block from Main to School Street. It was the first worship place in Plymouth to have a bell. In 1683 a new building was erected farther up at the head of the square, forty-five by forty feet, and sixteen feet in the walls, with a Gothic roof, and diamond window glass. In 1744 still another church was built on the same site, which had a copper rooster as a weather vane on the steeple. This edifice gave place to another on the same spot in 1831, which was of the Gothic order. It was destroyed by fire in November 1892. The present edifice, the fifth of the parish, and the fourth practically on the same lot, was finished and dedicated on Forefathers' Day 1899, and bears tablets on its front designating it as the First Church in Plymouth. Its entrance portal is a partial reproduction of the arched doorway of St. Helen's, at Austerfield, England, in which Governor Bradford was christened. In the massive tower is a chime of bells, made by the Meneely Bell Co., and presented by members of the New York and Brooklyn Societies of Mayflower Descendants, also by citizens of Plymouth, England.

On the north side of the square, corner of School Street, is the Church of the Pilgrimage, (Congregational). It resulted from a division in the First Church in 1801 over doctrinal matters, and was the first of a hundred or more similar schisms in the ancient Puritan Church of New England. Its first house of worship was on Pleasant Street, facing the Training Green, and was built in 1802. The present old fash-



CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMAGE

ioned meeting house was erected in 1840. A tablet on the front tells of its origin.

Next below the church and continuing to the Main Street corner is the large, brick Governor Bradford Building, erected in 1904, and given over to the Telephone Exchange, offices and stores. It covers the site of Governor Bradford's house.

Burial Hill

BEYOND and above Town Square stretches the verdant slope consecrated from the earliest years of the Colony as a place of sepulcher. "In one field a great hill, on which we point to make a platform and plant our ordnance, which will command all round about. From thence we may see into the bay and far

into the sea." All of the most interesting graves and points of interest have been marked with colonial yellow signs.

The marble obelisk in memory of Gov. William Bradford, the second governor, with its Hebrew text, now difficult to decipher, but translated by good authority to read: "Let the right hand of the Lord awake," together with a Latin inscription, freely rendered: "Do not basely relinquish what the Fathers with difficulty attained," erected in 1825, is near, and around it are numerous stones, marking the graves of his descendants. On the south side of the Governor's obelisk is inscribed:

H I William Bradford of Austerfield Yorkshire England. Was the son of William and Alice Bradford. He was Governor of Plymouth Colony from 1621 to 1633 1635 1637 1639 to 1643 1645 to 1657

On the north side:

Under this stone rest the ashes of William Bradford a zealous Puritan & sincere Christian Gov. of Ply. Col. from 1621 to 1657, (the year he died) aged 69, except 5 yrs, which he declined.

A little back, on a path to the rear entrance to the hill is the oldest stone in the cemetery. It must be remembered that for many years the colonists had far other cares, and many other uses for their little savings, than to provide stones to mark their graves. These had to be imported from England at much cost, and consequently it was some years before any were able to afford the expense. The oldest stone is that to the memory of Edward Gray, 1681. Mr. Gray was a merchant, and one of the wealthiest men in the colony. Near the head of this path is a stone to William Crowe, 1683-84. Nearby is one to Thomas Clark, 1697, erroneously reputed to have been the mate of the "Mayflower," but who came in the "Ann," in 1623. Clark's Island received its name from John Clark, now known to have been the mate of the "Mayflower."

Beside the grave of Thomas Clark is that of his son, Nathaniel, who was one of the councillors of Sir Edward Andros, Governor of New England. Other old stones are those of Mrs. Hannah Clark, 1697, and John Cotton, 1699. These are all the original stones bearing dates in the seventeenth century. There are some with dates of that century which have been erected since, by descendants, including the monument to Governor Bradford, before alluded to; the fine granite shaft to Robert Cushman; and the stone over the remains of John Howland. The inscription on this last stone reads as follows,—

Here ended the Pilgrimage of JOHN HOWLAND who died February 23, 1672-3, aged above 80 years. He married Elizabeth daughter of JOHN TILLEY who came with him in the Mayflower Dec. 1620. From them are descended a numerous posterity.

“Hee was a godly man and an ancient professor in the wayes of Christ. Hee was one of the first comers into this land and was the last man that was left of those that came over in the Shipp called the Mayflower that lived in Plymouth.” — (Plymouth Records.)

Near the Bradford monument are the graves of his family. The face of the stone at the grave of his son, Major William Bradford, shelled off in 1876-77, but the inscription has since been retraced. The cut following is reproduced from a view taken of the original, and is an exact *facsimile*—

Here lyes ye body of ye honourable Major William Bradford, who expired Feb' ye 20th, 1703-4, aged 79 years.

He lived long, but still was doing good,
And in his country's service lost much blood,
And a life well spent, he's now at rest,
His very name and memory is blest.

At the grave of another son the headstone reads as follows:

Here lyes interred ye body of Mr. Joseph Bradford, son of the late Honorable William Bradford, Esq., Governor of Plymouth Colony, who departed this life July the 10th, 1715 in the eighty-fifth year of his age.



GRAVE OF MAJOR WILLIAM BRADFORD

The following are some of the inscriptions of the older stones:

Here lies ye body of Mrs. Hannah Sturtevant, aged about sixty-four years. Dec. in March, 1708-9.

Here lies buried the body of Mr. Thomas Faunce, ruling elder of the First Church of Christ in Plymouth. Deceased Feb'y, 27, 1745, in the ninety-ninth year of his age.

The fathers — where are they?

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

(Elder Faunce was the last who held the office of ruling elder in the church. He was contemporary with many of the first comers, and from him comes much of the information we possess about the localities now venerated.)

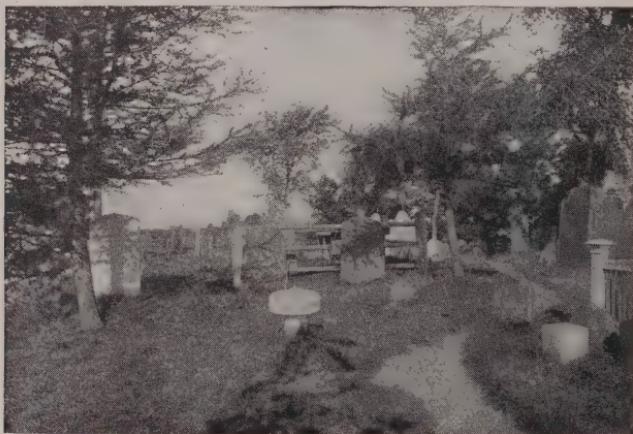
The epitaphs in old graveyards possess much interest to the lovers of the quaint and curious, and this first

cemetery of New England is not without its attraction of that kind. The following are some of the most interesting:—

This stone is erected to the memory of that unbiased judge, faithful officer, sincere friend, and honest man, Col. Isaac Lothrop who resigned his life on the 26th day of April, 1750, in the forty-third year of his age.

Had Virtue's charms the power to save
Its faithful votaries from the grave,
This stone had ne'er possessed the fame
If being marked with Lothrop's name.

A row of stones on the top of the hill, near the marble tablet marking the locality of the Watch Tower, is raised to the memory of the ministers of the First Parish. Back of these is the Judson lot, where the sculptor's chisel has perpetuated the remembrance of



SITE OF THE WATCH TOWER

Rev. Adoniram Judson, the celebrated missionary to Burmah, whose body was committed to the keeping of old Ocean. On the westerly side of the hill is a monument erected by Stephen Gale of Portland, Me.:—

To the memory of seventy-two seamen, who perished in Plymouth Harbor, on the 26th and 27th days of December, 1778, on board the private armed brig, General Arnold, of twenty guns, James Magee, of Boston, Commander; sixty of whom were buried in this spot.

About midway on the easterly slope a little to the north of the main path up the hill, on the stone to a child aged one month:—

He glanced into our world to see
A sample of our miserie.

On a stone a little farther north, to the memory of four children, aged respectively thirty-six, twenty-one, seventeen and two years:—

Stop traveller and shed a tear
Upon the fate of children dear.

On the path towards the schoolhouse on a stone to a woman with an infant child by her side:—

Come view the seen, 'twill fill you with surprise,
Behold the loveliest form in nature dies;
At noon she flourished, blooming, fair and gay;
At evening an extended corpse she lay.

Near the same place is a curious stone, to the a Revolutionary soldier, Capt. Jacob Taylor; died 1788:—

Through life he braved her foe, if great or small,
And marched out foremost at his country's call.

On this path is the grave of Joseph Bartlett, who died in 1703:—

Thousands of years after blest Abel's fall,
'Twas said of him, being dead he speaketh yet;
From silent grave methinks I hear a call:—
Pray, fellow mortals, don't your death forget.
You that your eyes cast on this grave,
Know you a dying time must have.

Near the same place is a curious stone, to the memory of John Cotton:—

Here lyes interred three children, viz., three sons of Rev. Mr. John Cotton, who died in the work of the gospel ministry at Charlestown, South Carolina, Sept. ye 18th, 1699, where he had great success, and seven sons of Josiah Cotton, Esq., who died in their infancy.
As young, as beautiful and soft as young,
And gay as soft; and innocent as gay.

On the southerly slope of the hill, near a pine grove,
is a stone to a child:—

The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth
are set on edge.

On the stone to the memory of Thomas Jackson,
died in 1794:—

The spider's most attenuated thread
Is cord, is cable, to man's tender tie.

MARTHA COTTON, 1796.

Many years I lived
Many painful scenes I passed,
Till God at last
Called me home.

In a long lot enclosed with an iron fence:—

F. W. Jackson, obit M. C. H. 23, 1797, 1 yr. 7 dys.,

Heaven knows what man
He might have made. But we
He died a most rare boy.

A little farther on in this path is the stone to Tabitha Plasket, 1807, the epitaph on which, written supposedly by herself, breathes such a spirit of defiance that it attracts much attention:—

Adieu, vain world, I've seen enough of thee;
And I am careless what thou say'st of me;
Thy smiles I wish not,
Nor thy frowns I fear,
I am now at rest, my head lies quiet here.

Mrs. Plasket, in her widowhood, taught a private school for small children, at the same time, as was the custom of her day, doing her spinning. Her mode of punishment was to pass skeins of yarn under the arms of the little culprits, and hang them upon pegs. A suspended row was a ludicrous sight.

Mr. Joseph Plasket (husband of Tabitha) died in 1794, at the age of forty-eight years. The widow wrote his epitaph as follows:—

All you that doth behold my stone,
Consider how soon I was gone.
Death does not always warning give,
Therefore be careful how you live.
Repent in time, no time delay,
I in my prime was called away.

Nearly opposite this is one of a very young child:—

The babe that's caught from womb and breast,
Claim right to sing above the rest,
Because they found the happy shore
They never saw or sought before.

As this path comes out on the brow of the hill, near a white fence, is a stone to Elizabeth Savery, 1831:—

Remember me as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now, so you will be,
Therefore prepare to follow me.

On the path by the fence in the rear of the hill:—

The father and the children dead,
We hope to Heaven their souls have fled.
The widow now alone is left,
Of all her family bereft.
May she now put her trust in God,
To heal the wound made by His rod.

On a stone raised to the memory of a child:—

He listened for a while to hear
Our mortal griefs; then turned his ear
To angel harps and songs, and cried
To join their notes celestial, sigh'd and died.



THE OLD FORT, 1621

A little from the path up Burial Hill to the left, just below the tall Cushman monument, a marble tablet designates the spot where the fort of the little colony

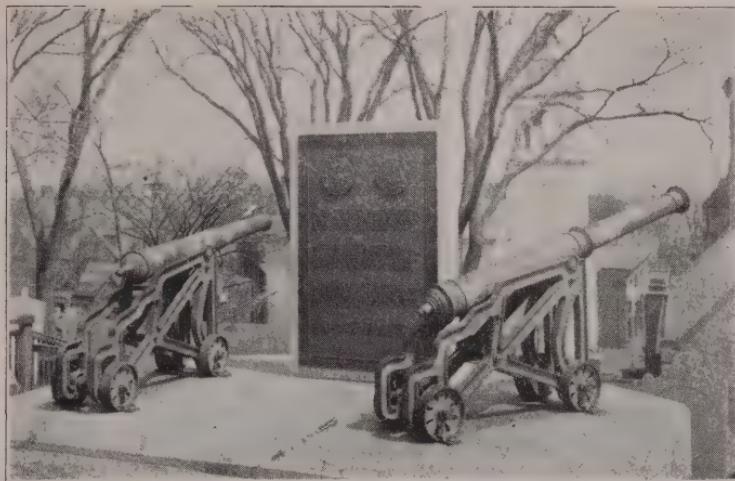
was situated, quite a portion of its outline still being distinct particularly at the easterly corner. In March, 1621, five cannon were dragged to this spot and the following "somer they builte a fort with good timber, both strong & comly, which was of good defense, made with a flate rofe & batllments, on which their ordnance were mounted, and where they kepte constante watch, espetially in time of danger." The location was chosen with great sagacity, probably by Standish, for it commanded Leyden Street, and the ford in the brook used by the Indians.

In the time of the King Philip's war another fortification was built on this same site. It was one hundred feet square, "with palisadoes ten and one-half feet high, and three pieces of ordnance planted on it."

A little to the north of the old fort a tablet marks the place of the brick watch tower erected in 1643. Its location was discovered years after in digging a grave, when the sexton came upon the foundation. The town records of September that year specify that it was to be built of brick, which were to be had for eleven shillings a thousand.

Occupying a part of the site of the fort is the Warren lot, in which is a memorial stone with medallion, designed by George Prescott Tilton, on which are the words, "1726-1808. James Warren, scholar, patriot, soldier, president of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, general of the American Revolution." It was erected by the National Society Sons of the American Revolution.

A little below to the east are two cannon flanking a large bronze tablet set in stone, which tells their story. Brass cannon exactly like these were mounted on the first fort and were still in use in 1645 when preparations were made to fight the Narragansett Indians if



ANCIENT CANNON ON SITE OF OLD FORT

necessary. These two pieces are from the collection in the British National Artillery Museum, and were the only cannon of that period and of English manufacture in the collection. They were presented to the town of Plymouth by the British government in behalf of the British people as a token of good will.

On the little elevation at the extreme western part of the hill, the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, have built and presented to the town a perfect replica of the Old Powder House, built in 1770 and demolished in 1861 or 1862.

And near the Town Square, facing School Street, is the granite memorial, with idealized bas relief, to Colonel Alexander Scammel, who one taught school on its site. It was designed by John F. Paranimo, and was presented by the General Society Sons of the Revolution. The inscription tells the story.

From the hilltop is a view of the southern part of the town. The blue heights of Manomet Hills shut in

the horizon. Beyond them lies the little hamlet of South Plymouth, a rural village with summer hotels of considerable celebrity, especially among sportsmen, to which the very spacious and beautiful Mayflower Inn has been added in 1917. On this side is the village of Chiltonville which suffered in the King Philip's war when houses were burnt and eleven women and children massacred. High up on the shore, near the head of the Beach, is the Hotel Pilgrim. Just south of the hotel are the beautiful level lawns and attractive cozy club-house of the Plymouth Country Club, the golf links being situated on the opposite side of Warren Avenue, running over high, clear, breezy fields and commanding a splendid view of ocean and of land. There is also an excellent public golf course adjacent to the County Club. Near lies the southerly portion of the main part of the town, divided by the brook. Across the stream, just beyond Main Street Extension with its bridge built in 1907-8, is the public common, laid out very early as a "Training Green," the name it bears today. It is an attractive square surrounded with large elm trees, and in its centre stands the monument erected in 1869 to the memory of the Soldiers and Sailors of Plymouth, who gave their lives for the country in the Civil War. Before the Pilgrims came the Green was an Indian cornfield.

Across the brook from Burial Hill and above the Green is Watson's Hill, now covered with houses. This was the "*Cantauganteest*" of the Indians, one of their favorite resorts where they had their summer camps, and on the level below planted their corn. It is famous as the opening scene of the treaty with Massasoit, made April 1, 1621. Gov. Bradford had a tract of land assigned him here on which to raise corn.

The area included in Burial Hill is about five acres.

Court Square

SO IS CALLED the little park at the head of Brewster Street on Court, on and near which are several important buildings. Directly facing the park and the harbor is the large County Court House, which was erected in 1820, remodeled in 1857, and still later enlarged. The architect was John Blaney Bates of Scituate. It contains the law library, and rooms for the clerk of courts, the county treasurer, the county commissioners, and the apartments devoted to the uses of the Third District Court on the first floor. On the second are rooms for the court, bar, officers and



PLYMOUTH COUNTY COURTHOUSE

jurymen, the district attorney, and other purposes, and the main court room. This large room is finely proportioned, and one of the most pleasing, and best adapted to its use of the court rooms of the Commonwealth.

Opposite the north side of the Court House, on Russell Street, is the Registry of Deeds, built in 1904,

which structure houses also the Probate Court. In the Registry are the earliest records of Plymouth Colony, in the handwriting of the men who are now held in reverence the world over for their courage in braving the perils of an unknown sea and an equally unknown shore, to face the dangers of savage men and savage beasts, in their constancy to what they believed to be their duty, and for planting on this plot the great principles of a government by the people,—

“A church without a bishop,
A state without a king.”

Here is their writing, some of it quaint and crabbed, some fair and legible. Here, on these very pages, rested the hands fresh from handling the sword and the musket or the peaceful implements of husbandry, of Bradford and Brewster and Standish and others of that heroic band. Here is the original laying-out of the first street,—Leyden Street. Here is the plan of the plots of ground first assigned for yearly use, which they called, in the tinge of the Dutch tongue they had acquired in their long residence in Holland, “meer-steads.” Here are the simple and yet wise rules—laws they can hardly be called—laid down for the government of the infant colony.

Here is the order establishing jury trial in Governor Bradford’s writing, the order for the first custom laws, and the division of cattle into lots. It was more than three years after the landing before dairy cattle were brought over, and to give every person a share of their products, the 156 inhabitants were divided into twelve groups of thirteen each, and to each group was assigned one cow. It must have been a ticklish duty to divide the milk of one cow among thirteen people and satisfy all.



BIRTHPLACE WILLIAM BRADFORD, ENGLAND

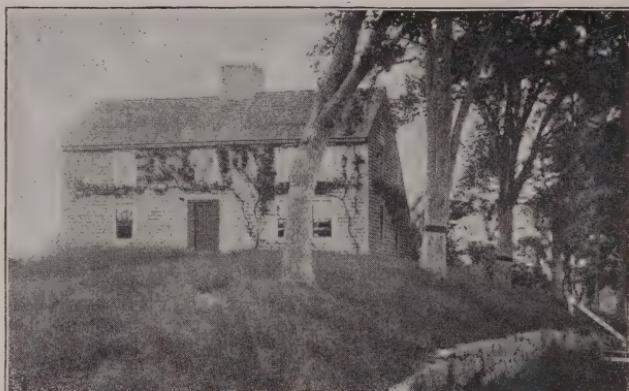
Here also is the patent from the Earl of Warwick, granted in 1629, with its great wax seal engraved for the purpose, and the original box in which it came from England. It ran to William Bradford, his heirs, associates, and assigns, and was transferred to the Colony in 1640. Here are signatures, also, of nearly as much interest as those of the Pilgrims themselves, — the marks of the original proprietors of all these broad fields and forests, whose names are represented by signs of bows and tortoises, of reptiles and animals.

Here are also ancient deeds written in the Indian language, as put in form by Eliot and Mayo. The record clerk must have had his patience severely taxed when they were copied.

The Registry of Probate is on the second floor, where with the several offices there is a beautiful court room for the Probate sessions. The filing and registry room

is a model for convenience in safe keeping and reference to papers concerning estates.

In the rear of the Court House stands the former County Prison, now used for temporary detention of prisoners on trial, and by agreement with the commis-



MAJ. JOHN BRADFORD HOUSE, 1675, KINGSTON

sioners the town leases a portion of the building for a police station, and troops of Boy Scouts have made use of the large upper rooms as a meeting place.

In May, 1908, the County purchased a large farm at the south part of the town, and erected suitable buildings of cement concrete, and prisoners convicted of minor offences are there kept at work with the design of making the penal institution self-supporting, as well as contributing to the health and general welfare of offenders detained for short terms. The new prison is light, commodious and airy, and has 140 cells for men, and 12 for women. The number of prisoners averages about 120, about half of them being "trusties," who perform the farm labor cheerfully, with but little oversight other than that necessary for direction. The

prisoners were transferred from the old jail in July, 1911. This rational employment of prison labor for self support is working splendidly, and the farm, the first of the kind in this country to be established on such a basis, is visited with much interest by officials connected with the criminal institutions of this and other states.

Opposite Court Square on the north corner of Brewster Street stands the Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, and on the south corner is the Old Colony Club, instituted in 1769. Next beyond to the south is the Russell Building in which is located the Pilgrim Bookstore where will be found a large and varied collection of souvenirs, views of interesting localities, books of Pilgrim story and history, post cards and mementos of a visit to "Pilgrim Land."

Pilgrim Hall



N the easterly side of Court Street, midway between the railroad station and the Post Office, is Pilgrim Hall. This impressive stone building with its Doric portico was erected by the Pilgrim Society in 1824 as a monumental hall to the memory of the Pilgrims. In 1880 it was rebuilt and made practically fire-proof through the generosity of Joseph Henry Stickney, Esq., a wealthy Baltimore merchant of New England birth, who on a casual visit in Plymouth was so impressed with the necessity of preserving with the greatest care the interesting relics deposited here that he made a liberal contribution to secure them from the danger of destruction by fire. At the same

time he provided for better classification and exhibition of the articles, those immediately connected with the Pilgrims being deposited in the main hall, while an interesting museum of antique articles and Indian



PILGRIM HALL

implements was arranged in the room below. A fire-proof wing for the valuable library of the Society was built in 1904. The building was completed substantially in accordance with its original design when the wooden portico was replaced by one built from New England granite, at a cost of more than fifty thousand dollars, the gift of the New England Society in the City of New York.

The hall is kept open daily for the accommodation of visitors, an admission of twenty-five cents being charged. This fund together with the fees for joining the Pilgrim Society, — any person may become a life member on the payment of five dollars, with no annual or other dues — are the only income of the



"WHY DON'T YOU SPEAK FOR YOURSELF, JOHN?"

Society. This is devoted to the care of the Pilgrim relics, the Monument and grounds, Cole's Hill and other points of historic interest in Plymouth.

At the right of the marble vestibule is the curator's room, on the walls of which hang a portrait of King James I, together with a number of maps and local views, illustrative of changes which have taken place. Perhaps the most interesting of the maps is one of New England drawn by William Hack, about 1663. This is the oldest of the original maps of the New

England territory now in existence. Over the entrance to the main hall is a large gilded copy of the seal of the Colony, reproduced from the "Book of Laws," printed in 1685. The original seal was adopted probably in 1625. It was taken away during the administration of Governor Andros, and never restored. It represents four men kneeling, with implumed hearts in their hands, and bears the legend "Plimovth Nov-Anglia Sigillum Societatis, 1620."

The main hall is forty-six by thirty-nine feet, with walls twenty-two feet high, and is lighted from the roof. At the east end is the large picture of the

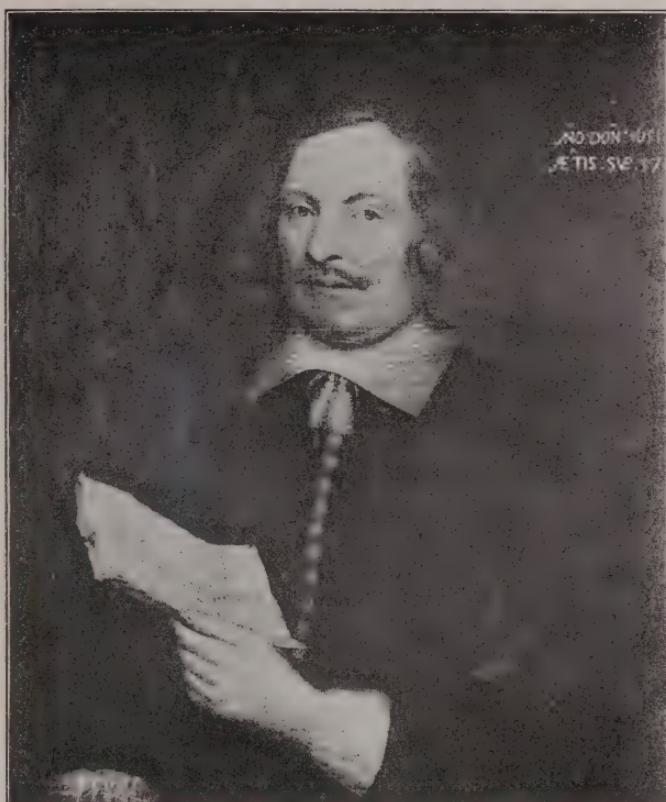


LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS

"Landing," thirteen by sixteen feet, painted by Henry Sargent, of Boston, an amateur artist, and presented by him to the Society in 1834.

In the middle of the south wall is hung the large copy of Weir's Embarkation from Delft Haven, from the large painting in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, done for the Society by Edgar Parker.

On the north wall at the left of the entrance to the library the fine historical painting of the Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor by W. F. Halsall occupies a prominent position, and grouped around it are the portraits of the Winslow family. These consist of Edward Winslow, of the Mayflower company who was



GOV. EDWARD WINSLOW

Governor of Plymouth Colony in 1633-1636 and 1644. This portrait and that of Josiah Winslow, who was born in Plymouth in 1628, son of Governor Edward,

and who became the first native governor of the Colony 1673 to 1680, were painted in London in 1651, probably by Robert Walker. The first is the only authentic portrait of a Mayflower passenger. Others of the group are Penelope, (wife of Gov. Josiah Winslow) and Gen. John Winslow, great grandson of Gov. Edward Winslow. The general is depicted in the scarlet uniform of the British Army. He was second in command in the expedition which removed the Acadians from Nova Scotia in 1755. The house in which he lived, built in 1730, is still standing in Plymouth, on the corner of Main and North Streets. It was also the home of James Warren, president of the Provincial Congress.

At the right of the library entrance hangs the original of Robert W. Weir's Embarkation of the Pil-



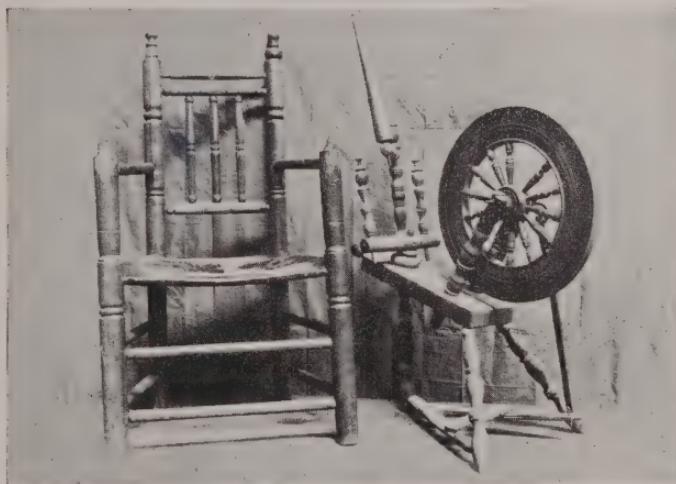
SWORD, POT AND PLATTER OF MYLES STANDISH

grims from Delft Haven, purchased by the Society in 1914. From this study, Weir produced the larger painting for the Capitol rotunda at Washington. Over the library door is The Royal Arms, which before the

Revolution hung over the judges bench in the Plymouth Colonial Court House, now our old Town House, and was carried to Shelburne, Nova Scotia, by Captain Gideon White, a royalist refugee of those times.

In the centre of the west side hangs Charles Lucy's large painting of the Departure from Delft Haven, the gift of ex-Gov. Alexander H. Rice, of Massachusetts. It is of great value, and at an exhibition in England won the first prize of a thousand guineas. It is altogether different in color and tone from the others and will bear close study.

Across the head of the hall, under the Sargent picture, are important historical articles, as the Patent of



GOV. CARVER'S CHAIR—ANCIENT SPINNING WHEEL

Plymouth Colony, the chairs of Elder Brewster and Gov. Carver, which were brought by them in the Mayflower, the Peregrine White cradle and the Fuller cradle, a chest which belonged to Myles Standish, a

carved pew back from the ancient parish church at Scrooby, a chair once owned by Gov. Winslow, and the keystone from an arch in Scrooby Manor. Just inside the door from the curator's office is a small steel safe containing Gov. William Bradford's bible, printed at Geneva in 1592.

Occupying a prominent place in the center of the hall is a beautiful model of the "Mayflower". This was designed and built, after extensive research, by Mr. R. C. Anderson, of Southampton, England, Vice-president of the English Society for Nautical Research. It is the best possible model of the "Mayflower" and is acknowledged to be one of the finest ship models in the country.

Arranged about the hall are exhibition cases, and in these are displayed many authentic relics and personal



JOHN ALDEN HOUSE, 1653, DUXBURY

belongings of the Pilgrims and their households. The first at the right on entering contains articles of the White family, among them a cabinet brought in the Mayflower by William White, father of Peregrine, a cane and a candlestick, which he once owned, also a

bond written and signed by Peregrine White, who was born on the Mayflower in Cape Cod harbor in 1620, and died in Marshfield, 1704. Next is the Alden case and in it is seen John Alden's bible dated 1661, a halberd found in a house he once occupied in Duxbury, and two deeds signed by him. The Standish case is next, and most interesting, for the reason that there is deposited the famous Damascus sword of the military chieftain of the Pilgrims, together with a large pewter platter and iron pot which he brought in the Mayflower. There are fragments of a quilt which belonged to Rose, his wife, and a specimen of embroidery or "sampler" worked by Lorea, his daughter, in 1653, with this verse:

Lorea Standish is my name,
Lord, guide my hart that I may doe Thy will:
Also fill my hands with such convenient skill
As will conduce to virtue void of shame,
And I will give the glory of thy name.



GRAVE OF MYLES STANDISH, DUXBURY

In this case, also, is the famous sword of Myles Standish, one of the best known and most interesting articles in the Hall. The inscriptions on the blade show that this is an old Persian sword and that it may go back to a period which antedates the Christian era. It is an interesting theory that this sword was taken from the Persians by the Saracens and from the Saracens by the Crusaders, who brought it to Western Europe. It therefore had an interesting history in Standish's time. Of the inscriptions, one has been translated, "With Peace God rules His slaves, and with judgment of His arm He gave trouble to the valiant of the mighty courageous," and the other, "In God is all might".

The next case contains numerous books and literary works of ancient date, the most valuable being a copy



WINSLOW RELICS, PILGRIM HALL

of John Eliot's Indian bible, 1685, of which but four copies are known to be extant. A Dutch bible and a "Breeches" bible 1599, an Indian vocabulary by Josiah Cotton, the original records of the Old Colony Club from 1769 to 1773, and a facsimile of Bradford's History of the Plymouth Plantation, are also interesting.

The Winslow Case at the right of the Library entrance displays many belongings of that illustrious family, notably, a part of a chest, a mortar and pewter plate, brought by Edward Winslow in the Mayflower, a gold ring and silver canteen which belonged to Governor Edward Winslow, General John Winslow's sword, a dressing case once owned by Penelope, wife of Governor Josiah Winslow, and bead purse wrought by that gentle lady, a pair of stiff little shoes worn by Governor Josiah Winslow when an infant, a slipper and cape once owned by Mrs. Susannah White, widow of William White, and second wife of Governor Edward Winslow, and other articles which the catalogues will identify.

The case at the left of the Library contains many papers and documents of much interest, but of especial note are swords of Gov. John Carver, Elder William Brewster and Capt. Myles Standish, loaned by the Massachusetts Historical Society. A novel reminder of the days of slavery in Massachusetts is a bill of sale of a negro boy in Plymouth in 1753.

The next case has valuable autographs, note books, and a service of ancient silver tankards and goblets not now in use, but belonging to the First Church in Plymouth. There are also the first volume of the ancient records of the First Church, and the works of Rev. John Robinson, of Leyden.

The north ante-room is worthy attention of visitors, and contains, with other things, an old sofa formerly

owned by Gov. Hancock, a day bed which goes back to the time of Gov. Josiah Winslow, an English wainscot chair a generation older than the Pilgrims, and numerous pictures and engravings of Pilgrim interest.



CHURCH AT DELFT HAVEN

The annex contains the valuable library of the Pilgrim Society. Incorporated with this is the library of Mr. Arthur Lord, a recognized authority on Pilgrim history, and for thirty years president of this Society. The collection of his library was the work of a lifetime; it contains practically everything that has been written about the Pilgrims and cannot be duplicated in any library in the country.

Above the bookcases are portraits; among them those of Hon. Joshua Thomas, the first president of the Pilgrim Society; Hon. John Davis, editor of Morton's New England Memorial, and former president of the Massachusetts Historical Society; and Ephraim Spooner, who was for thirty-four years deacon of the First Church in Plymouth, and a very

prominent citizen of the town. He was chairman of the Selectmen through the Revolutionary War, in which capacity he rendered the country efficient service, and was likewise for fifty-one years town clerk of Plymouth. A very quaint painting is the portrait of Elizabeth Wensley, hanging over the fireplace. She was a daughter of William Paddy, and was born in Plymouth 1641. Her daughter, Sarah, was the wife of Dr. Isaac Winslow, whose portrait appears in the Winslow group in the main hall. The portrait of John Davis, referred to above, is a fine specimen of the work of Gilbert Stuart. The great centre table in the library was owned by Gov. Edward Winslow, and stood in the Council Chamber when he governed the Colony.

One of the cases at the foot of the Hall between the ante-rooms holds the gun barrel with which King



STANDISH HOUSE, 1666

Philip is said to have been killed, also the original manuscript of Mrs. Felicia Hemans' celebrated ode, "The breaking waves dashed high," and William Cul-

len Bryant's poem, "Wild was the day, the wintry sea," both presented by the late James T. Fields of Boston. In the other there is a book given to Gov. Bradford by Rev. John Robinson, brought over in the "Mayflower" by Bradford and afterwards given by him to the First Church. A book printed by Elder Brewster and a copy of Seneca's works owned by Brewster likewise find place in this case, together with a copy of the first edition of "Mourt's Relation," written in Plymouth in 1621 and published in London in 1622.

A special case at the head of the Hall contains the oldest state document in New England, and probably in the United States. This is the first patent granted to the Plymouth Colonists by the Northern Virginia Company. A patent was granted by the Virginia Company in the name of John Wincob, but never used. About the time of the departure of the Forefathers from England for this country a new company was created by a royal charter, within the limits of which Plymouth was included, and this patent dated June 1, 1621, was granted to John Peirce by the Northern Virginia Company and sent over in the "Fortune," arriving here in November of that year. This patent was found in the land office in Boston, among a mass of old papers, by William Smith, Esq., one of the land committee. The Hon. John Davis, then editing a new edition of Morton's New England Memorial, obtained it for his use in that book, and from him it came into the possession of the late Nathaniel Morton Davis, Esq., in whose family it remained until deposited in the hall by Mrs. William H. Whitman. It bears the seals and signatures of the Duke of Lenox, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Earl of Warwick, Lord Sheffield and Sir Ferdinando Gorges, with the exception that the seal of Hamilton is missing. A sixth signature, probably that of John Peirce, the party of the second part,

is broken out of the parchment leaving but a trace of the letter J. The seal to this signature is also torn away.

In the lower hall is an interesting museum of articles which have been separated from the Pilgrim collection, and as pertaining to ancient days in many instances or as curiosities will well repay examination. Among them is the frame of the "Sparrowhawk," wrecked on Cape Cod, at Orleans, in 1626, her company finding refuge and assistance at Plymouth. Her history is remarkable, as being the first known vessel stranded on the Cape, which since that time has been the grave



THE FIRST THANKSGIVING

yard of fully 2,000 sea-going craft, with a loss of hundreds of lives. A large placard attached to the old wreck gives the story. To see the remains of a vessel as old as the Mayflower, though much smaller, is suggestive of the perils of an ocean passage in the days of the Pilgrims.

The Pilgrim Society has converted the lot in the rear of the Hall into a small park for the use of its patrons.

It has been provided with seats, and a drinking fountain, and contains a beautiful memorial fountain, the gift of the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, and a Sun Dial, the gift of the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century. It is hoped that visitors will make use of the garden for luncheon parties and as a place of rest.

The National Monument To the Forefathers



THE corner stone of the National Monument was laid Aug. 2, 1859, and the work entrusted to Hammatt Billings who drew the design for the monument in all its details. The main pedestal was put in position in 1876, and in the following summer the statue of Faith was erected. The monument was completed in October, 1888, and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies August 1, 1889. It is built entirely of granite, the Statues all coming from the quarries of the Hallowell Granite Company of Maine.

The idea of building the monument to the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers was early entertained in the town, and was formed into a definite project by the incorporation of the Pilgrim Society in January, 1820, and kept steadily in view and prosecuted to successful conclusion.

The plan of the principal pedestal is octagonal, with four small and four large faces; from the small faces project four buttresses or wing pedestals. On the



NATIONAL MONUMENT TO THE FOREFATHERS

main pedestal stands the figure of Faith. One foot rests upon Forefathers' Rock; in her left hand she holds a Bible; with the right uplifted she points to heaven. Looking downward, as to those she is addressing, she seems to call to them to trust in a higher power. On each of the four buttresses or wing pedestals is a seated figure; they are emblematic of the principles upon which the Pilgrims purposed to found their commonwealth. The first is Morality, holding the Decalogue in her left, and the scroll of Revelation in her right hand; her look is upward toward the impersonation of the Spirit of Religion above; in a niche, on one side of her throne, is a prophet, and in the other, one of the Evangelists. The second of these figures is Law; on one side Justice, on the other Mercy. The third is Education; on one



TREATY WITH MASSASOIT

side Wisdom, ripe with years, on the other Youth, led by Experience. The fourth figure is Freedom: on one side Peace rests under its Protection, on the other Tyranny is overthrown by its powers. Below these seated figures are marble alto-reliefs, representing

scenes from the history of the Pilgrims: — the Departure from Delft Haven; the first Treaty with the Indians; Signing of the Compact; and the Landing at Plymouth. On each of the four faces of the main pedestal is a large panel for records. That in front contains the general inscription, "National Monument to the Forefathers. Erected by a grateful people in remembrance of their labors, sacrifices and sufferings for the cause of civil and religious liberty." The right and left panels contain the names of those who came over in the "Mayflower." The rear panel is plain, to have an inscription at some future day.

The total height of the monument is eighty-one feet, from the ground to the top of the head of the statue of Faith. The following are some of the dimensions of this great piece of work, said, on good authority, to be the largest and finest piece of granite statuary in the world: the height of the base is forty-five feet, height of statue, thirty-six feet. The outstretched arm measures from shoulder to elbow, ten feet one and one-half inches; from elbow to the tip of finger, nine feet nine inches; total length of arm, nineteen feet ten and one-half inches. The head measures around the forehead thirteen feet seven inches. The points of the star in the wreath around the head are just one foot across. The arm, just below the short sleeve, measures six feet ten inches around; below the elbow, six feet two inches. The wrist is four feet around. The length of the finger pointing upwards is two feet one inch, and is one foot eight and one-half inches around. The thumb measures one foot eight and one-half inches around. The circumference of the neck is nine feet two inches and the nose is one foot four inches long. From centre to centre of the eyes is one foot six inches. The figure is two hundred and sixteen times life size and its weight one hundred and eighty tons. A bolt of

lightning ran down the arm and figure Aug. 23, 1912, splitting and displacing two blocks of the central section. They were restored to position, without taking down the monument, by Mr. George W. Bradford, a Plymouth contractor, a feat which reflected much credit upon his engineering skill.

The statue of Faith was the gift of the late Oliver Ames, a native of Plymouth, and its cost was \$31,300. The total cost of the monument was \$150,000, contributed by more than 11,000 people of the United States and other countries.

The Harbor

ROM Cole's Hill, and better from Burial Hill, there is a beautiful view of the harbor and its surroundings. Flowing into it are Jones river through Kingston and the Eel river through Chiltonville. It is almost entirely closed in by two long and narrow sandy beaches, like the valves of a colossal door. That nearer the town is a mile distant and is known as Plymouth beach, not far from the open end of which the Mayflower swung at anchor the first winter. Manomet is the range of misty, blue hills stretching into the bay at the right. Kingston and Duxbury, with Captain's Hill and the Standish monument on its top are on the left, and far out Clark's Island, and the Saquish and the Gurnet headlands, formerly crowned with earthwork fortifications built by the Government during the Civil War. The Gurnet is said to take its name from a somewhat similar promontory near Plymouth, England. On it are located a United States life-saving station, (a second being at Manomet Point), a light-

house with revolving light, (formerly and for scores of years twin lighthouses with stationary lights), and a fog signal.



MYLES STANDISH MONUMENT

The entrance to the harbor is between the Saquish beach and the dangerous Brown's Island shoals and, once inside, the channel follows close to the inner

shore of Plymouth beach, and thence straight across to the Commonwealth pier, and then to the Town landing. A separate channel leads to the Cordage Company's wharf. Saquish is an Indian word meaning abundance of clams, and Clark's Island is named from the mate or pilot of the Mayflower.



CLARK'S ISLAND

The following statistics were furnished by Capt. A. M. Harrison from the United States Survey of 1853-57: From the shore end of Long Wharf, in a straight line, to Gurnet Light, the distance is four and seven-sixteenths statute miles, or, three and seven-eighths nautical miles. The length of Plymouth Beach, from the foot of Manomet Hills to the beacon on extreme point, is three and five-sixteenths statute miles, or two and seven-eighths nautical miles. The length of the Beach from its junction with the mainland to the beacon, is two and five-eighths statute miles, or two and one-fourth nautical miles.

Morton Park



NE of the most attractive spots in old Plymouth and one that the casual visitor does not always see, is Morton Park. Lying a little more than a mile from the town centre it makes a convenient pleasure-ground for Plymouth people, and the beauty of the place is such as to attract all lovers of woodland scenery. Nature has done her most to make the park charming, and man has very wisely made little attempt to improve it. Nearly 200 acres there are, consisting of deep woods and open country, hills and valleys, brooks and ponds.

The park nearly surrounds Little Pond, consisting of forty acres, on which is a public bath house, and



MORTON PARK, ENTRANCE

borders for a mile on the historic Billington Sea, 308 acres in extent. Roads and paths have been laid out in romantic situations, and some trees planted, but

otherwise the wild woodland cleared of underbrush remains in its natural state. In 1889 the land was given to the town by several public-spirited citizens, and the park was named for Nathaniel Morton, Esq., one of its principal donors, who during his life made it his special pride, and gave his money generously for its improvement.

Old Houses



LYMOUTH contains many old buildings ante-dating the Revolution, but they have been repaired and modernized so that they do not have the appearance at present, and visitors are often disappointed in not finding the antique structures which they expected. Several of these buildings had "Dutch ovens" and chimneys built on the outside.



WILLIAM HARLOW HOUSE, 1677

Old houses still remaining are the Kendall Holmes house on Winter street, built in 1666; the Leach house, on Summer street, built in 1679; the Howland house, 1666; the Shurtleff house, 1698; the Crowe house, 1664; and the William Harlow house, built in 1677,

partly of the material of the old fort on Burial Hill, which was taken down at the close of the King Philip's war. It has recently been purchased by the Plymouth Antiquarian Society and is now open to the public. The Howland descendants recently purchased the old homestead on Sandwich Street, and in the spring of



HOWLAND HOUSE, 1666

1913 put it in complete repair, designing it as a place of annual meeting, and for public visitation in the summer season. The Cole blacksmith shop, 1684, which composed part of a building at the corner of Leyden and Main Streets, was badly damaged by fire April 16, 1913, and taken down.

On the corner of Main and North Streets, built in 1730, still stands the house of General John Winslow, who removed the Acadians from Nova Scotia. This

was also the home of James Warren, President of the Provincial Congress, and of Mercy Otis Warren, his wife, sister of James Otis, who made the great speech in the Old State House, Boston, in 1761, against writs of assistance.

The fine old Winslow House on North street has already been mentioned on page 12.

The Antiquarian House stands facing the harbor on Water Street, not far from the Memorial Building, on whose site it stood for more than a century facing Court Street. It was built by Major William Hammatt in 1809. With long ell and connecting carriage house it forms an impressive group, set well back from the street, and with ample lawns and a rose garden in front, and a fine old fashioned flower garden to the side and rear, artistically laid out by Mr. Joseph E. Chandler. The house, which is really a mansion, is filled with the furnishings, utensils, wall pictures, and other household articles of the long ago. It is owned by the Plymouth Antiquarian Society, and is a most interesting place.

This same Society conducts a most unusual Street Fair every summer on ancient North Street, for the occasion closed to traffic, and attracts throngs of people by its many entertaining and informing features.

The Holmes House, deriving its name from the Kendall Holmes family who last dwelt in it, (from around 1848 to the present time) was built by William Harlow probably in 1653, not later than the first part of 1645. The land on which the house stands was purchased by William Harlow from Samuel Hicks in 1653.

On July 29, 1669 we find in the town records the following item, "att this meeting a quarter of an acre

of land was granted to William harlow being a little Knowle or smale psell of land lying nere his now dwelling house on the westerly syde of the Road Way To sett a new house upon." "His now dwelling house" was what is known to day as the Kendall Holmes House and the new house set by William Harlow on the little knole is the "Harlow House", built from timbers of the old fort in 1677.

The Holmes House or the Old Harlow home is unique because of the fact that today it has been little changed. Those who have owned and lived in it since it was built have apreciated the simple beauty of the architecture and the original lines are left intact. The old stairway and rooms on the lower floor as well as the chambers above preserve the original plan of the house. The open fire places and old oven are, too, unchanged. The great central chimney built from the foundation up of old fashioned bricks laid, not in mortar, but clay, can be seen as originally built. The occupants of this house as well as past generations that have lived within its walls, have enjoyed its simple beauty and have left it as they found it. There has never been a need that it be restored.



Plymouth in 1627



N 1627, Isaac De Rasieres, an officer from the Dutch Colony of New Netherland, now New York, visited Plymouth, and in a letter to Holland sends the following description of appearance of the place:—

“New Plymouth lies on the slope of a hill stretching east toward the sea coast, with a broad street about a cannon shot of eight hundred (yards) long, leading down the hill, with a (street) crossing in the middle

northwards to the rivulet and southwards to the land.* The houses are constructed of hewn planks, with gardens also enclosed behind and at the sides with hewn planks, so that their houses and court-yards are arranged in very good order, with a stockade against a sudden attack; and at the ends of the street are three wooden gates. In the centre, on the cross street, stands the Governor's house, before which is a

PILGRIMS GOING TO CHURCH

square enclosure, upon which four patereros (steenstucken) are mounted, so as to flank along the street.

“Upon the hill they have a large square house, with a flat roof, made of thick sawn planks, stayed with oak beams, upon the top of which they have six cannons, which shoot iron balls of four and five pounds, and command the surrounding country. The lower part they use for their church, where they preach on Sundays and the usual holidays. They assemble by

*An error in statement of the points of the compass is here evident. It should be “southwards to the rivulet and northwards to the land”



beat of drum, each with his musket or firelock, in front of the captain's door; they have their cloaks on, and place themselves in order, three abreast, and are led by a sergeant without beat of drum. Behind comes the Governor in a long robe; beside him on the right hand, comes the preacher with his long cloak on, and on the left hand the captain with his side-arms, and cloak on, and with a small cane in his hand; and so they march in good order, and each sets his arms down near him. Thus are they constantly on their guard, night and day."

This is the scene that is reproduced in the Pilgrim Progress, which is given every year, Friday afternoons, in the month of August, at 5 o'clock.



THE PILGRIM PROGRESS

The Town



THE Town of Plymouth with its 108 square miles is the largest in area in the State. By the state census of 1935 its population was 13,183. The total valuation January, 1937, was \$22,286,400, of which \$19,975,250 was real estate. The number of polls assessed was 4118 and the acres of land 48,000. The funded debt January 1, 1936, was \$409,100, of which amount \$60,000 was water debt, \$189,850 for a new high school, and the balance for other purposes.

The town has all the conveniences of modern life. Public works introduced in 1855 supply an abundance of pure water from the great ponds in the woods a few miles to the south. Drainage is provided in an extensive system of sewers discharging in the deep water of the harbor 1,500 feet from shore. It has fine and well lighted streets, and granolithic and other hard surfaced walks throughout the center of the town. Its efficient fire department is motorized, and housed mostly in the large central station, and operates an electric alarm system. The uniformed police force is well led and drilled, and performs its duties courteously and thoroughly. It is aided by an electric signal service and the town is remarkably free from serious crimes.

In the Plymouth Memorial Building the town possesses one of the most beautiful edifices of its kind in the Commonwealth. It was built "as a memorial to Plymouth men who have served in all the wars and to satisfy the town's needs in caring for large gatherings in safety and comfort." Colonial in style it includes a great hall, complete in every respect, with 1934 seats

aside from the ample stage, and a small hall seating 400. There are also comfortable and adequate apartments for the various patriotic organizations. The corner stone was laid Dec. 21, 1924, and the dedication took place April 19, 1926. Its cost was \$300,000.00. It is open for inspection every day.



PLYMOUTH MEMORIAL BUILDING

A public library of 28,000 volumes and many thousands of photographs of the finest art subjects is beautifully housed in the Russell Library, built in 1901 in memory of William Goodwin Russell and Mary Ellen Russell by their children. A recent bequest of \$10,000 from the estate of Miss Anne Appleton has provided a large and well equipped children's room. The school department cares for nearly 4,000 pupils and the system ranks high in the State.

The town is served by four banking institutions, the Plymouth National Bank, the Plymouth and the Five Cents Savings Banks, and the Cooperative Bank, with aggregate resources (1937) of \$16,767,942.



NORTH STREET

In its religious denominations holding regular services are represented the Unitarian, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Universalist, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Advent, German Lutheran, Christian Scientist, Spiritualist, Latter Day Saints, and Jewish faiths, and the Salvation Army and the Bible Students' Association. The Jordan Hospital with its admirable location and its excellent material equipment cares most comfortably for those needing its services.

Of parks great and small there are six, the Morton Park being of large extent. There are four public bath houses, three along the shore and one at Little Pond. There are several play grounds, the largest and best equipped being Stephens Field at the water front. A municipal reservation with conveniences on the shore is open to motorists, and is very extensively used by touring parties from all parts of the United States. A Town Forest of more than 200 acres is



A COLONIAL DOORWAY ON NORTH STREET

maintained and since it was begun more than 148,000 trees have been set out.

The town provides the public and the thousands of visitors with five clean, convenient and well conducted sanitaries, which are located in the basement of the Town House, the basement of the Police Station, on Water Street behind the Plymouth Memorial Building, on the Commonwealth Pier, and at White Horse Beach.

The military establishment consists of the Standish Guards, chartered in 1818, now known as the 10th Company, 1st Defense Command, and is housed in the State Armory on Court Street. Its record in the Civil, Spanish and World Wars is most creditable. Notice for example this sequence of dates: In 1861 Fort Sumter fell on April 14, President's call for volunteers issued April 15, Standish Guard entrained on April 16, as a part of the Third Massachusetts regiment, and were the first of any troops to go within the Confederate lines, which they did April 20, when on the gunboat Pawnee they ran the batteries, destroyed the Norfolk navy yard, and rescued the frigate Cumberland.

Oak Grove and Vine Hill Cemeteries — Originally two but now united under the above name, this burial place is one of the loveliest landscaped cemeteries to be found in Massachusetts. It is located in the western part of the town, not far from the center, and extends from Summer Street to Samoset. It embraces about forty-five acres of wooded land of a rolling character especially adapted to scenic effects.

In 1841 forty-three men of Plymouth formed the Oak Grove Cemetery Association, bought land on Summer Street, and maintained a place of sepulture until 1894, when the property was conveyed to the town and united to the adjoining Vine Hill Cemetery on

Samoset Street, which had been started as a town enterprise many years before.

Public transportation is served by the lines of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and by public busses to nearby towns. In the summer months the commodious steamers of the Nantasket Beach Company make daily trips.

Four excellent hotels, of which two are in the center, and one or two others on the shore in the Manomet section, and a large number of well-appointed restaurants, garages, rooming and boarding places, summer number of people visiting Plymouth.

Information and Service Bureau — The Plymouth Chamber of Commerce maintains a complete information and service bureau for tourists on Leyden Street. Consult the secretary for information about restaurants, garages, rooming and boarding places, summer cottages, automobile routes, etc. A supply of literature on Pilgrim Plymouth is always on hand for free distribution.

The Industries



S IN so many old seaport towns, the character of Plymouth's industrial life is vastly different from what it used to be. It was once predominantly seafaring, but today it is manufacturing. In 1831 there were 12 ships, 35 brigs, and 10 schooners, 57 in all, sailing from the town and engaged in the foreign trade; 110 schooners and 19 sloops in fishing and the coast-wise traffic; and 2 schooners and 12 sloops under 20 tons doing business; a grand total of 200 vessels, and 1,312 seamen were employed.

The great cordage works at the north end are said to be the largest hard fiber rope works in the world;

they employ 800 hands, and their annual output in value is over seven millions. Their imports of raw material from Yucatan in their own steamers make Plymouth the second port in Massachusetts in custom house entries.

Other plants are woolen mills, an iron foundry, and factories for the manufacture of zinc, nails, tacks and rivets and insulating wire, besides the usual smaller shops for miscellaneous activities. Of the town's products in cordage, textiles and metals it may be said they are unsurpassed in excellence. And many of the residents are engaged in the cranberry business, some of them in a very large way.

It may be added that there are numerous advantageous sites for manufacturing and commercial purposes along the shore, the town brook, and the lines of the railroad, which are still available.

Plymouth's manufacturing industries are diversified and prosperous. According to latest available returns (1931) the number of establishments was 17; value of stock and material used \$8,803,658; wages paid \$2,136,528; average number of wage-earners employed 2,477; total value of products \$15,262,410. Of the 316 towns in the state Plymouth ranked sixth in the value of its output.

As a Summer Resort



IMPLY as the landing place of the Pilgrims, Plymouth has an interest which attaches to no other spot in America, and the number of visitors from all parts of the country and from numerous foreign parts increases with each year. It is estimated that more than 125,000 strangers visit the town every year.

It is not alone on account of its history that Plymouth is attractive to people from near and far, for the beauty of its scenery, the healthfulness of its air, the purity of its water, the number of lovely lakes within its limits, the variety of its drives, and its unbounded resources for the sportsman and the pleasure seeker have become more widely recognized with every passing season.

Plymouth and the adjoining towns of Kingston and Duxbury nearly encircle a harbor of almost unrivalled beauty, a source of endless pleasure to the summer visitor. There are good sand beaches for surf and smooth water bathing, safe waters for sail boats and motor craft, and in the bay endless opportunities for fine sport in the mackerel season, while hauls of sea perch, tautog, cod, haddock and other kinds of fish are always to be had. And the beautiful hinterland with its hills and vales, its lakes and forests, its fine state roads and its picturesque wood paths, is wonderfully attractive. So much are these features appreciated that it is estimated the town has at least seven thousand dwellers in shore and lake cottages during the summer months, swelling our population in the warm weather to 20,000 people. And not a few great country estates of wealthy residents of other places are within its borders.



ONE OF PLYMOUTH'S MANY PONDS

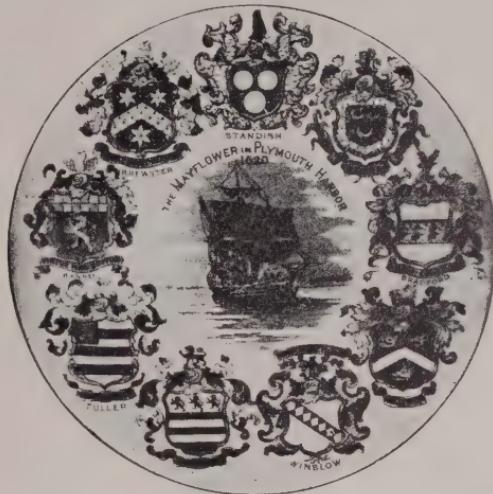
Members of the Mayflower Company

8.	<p>†John Carver. Katherine Carver, his wife. Desire Minter. †John Howland.**** Roger Wilder. William Latham. Maid Servant. Jasper More.</p>	<p>1. †Samuel Fuller.* 2. †John Crackston. John Crackston, Jr. 2. †Miles Standish.* Rose Standish, his wife. †Christopher Martin. 4. His wife. Solomon Prower. John Langmore.</p>
6.	<p>†William Brewster.*** Mary Brewster, his wife. Love Brewster. Wrestling Brewster. Richard More.* His Brother.</p>	<p>†William Mullins.*** Alice Mullins, his wife. 5. Joseph Mullins. Robert Carter. Priscilla Mullins.</p>
5.	<p>†Edward Winslow.* Elizabeth Winslow, his wife. †George Soule.* Elias Story. Ellen More.</p>	<p>†William White.*** Susanna White, his wife. 6. Resolved White. Peregrine White. William Holbeck. Edward Thompson.</p>
2.	<p>†William Bradford.* Dorothy Bradford, his wife.</p>	<p>†Stephen Hopkins.*** Elizabeth Hopkins, his wife. 6. Giles Hopkins. Remember Allerton. Mary Allerton. John Hooke.</p>
1.	<p>†Richard Warren.*</p>	<p>8. Constance Hopkins. Damaris Hopkins. Oceanus Hopkins. †Edward Doty.* †Edward Leister.</p>
4.	<p>†John Billington.*** Eleanor Billington, his wife. John Billington. Francis Billington.</p>	<p>3. †Edward Fuller.*** His wife. Samuel Fuller.</p>
4.	<p>†Edward Tilley. Ann Tilley, his wife. Henry Sampson.* Humility Cooper.</p>	<p>3. †John Turner. His son. Another son.</p>
3.	<p>†John Tilley.*** His wife. Elizabeth Tilley.</p>	<p>3. †Francis Eaton.*** Sarah Eaton, his wife. Samuel Eaton.</p>
2.	<p>†Francis Cooke.*** John Cooke.</p>	<p>1. †Moses Fletcher. 1. †Thomas Williams. 1. †Digory Priest.*</p>
2.	<p>†Thomas Rogers.*** Joseph Rogers.</p>	<p>1. †John Goodman. 1. †Edmund Margeson. 1. †Richard Britteridge.</p>
3.	<p>†Thomas Tinker. His wife. His son.</p>	<p>1. †Richard Clarke. 1. †Richard Gardner. 1. †Gilbert Winslow. 1. †Peter Browne.*</p>
2.	<p>†John Riddale. Alice Riddale, his wife.</p>	<p>1. †John Alden.** 1. †Thomas English. 1. †John Allerton. 1. William Trevore.</p>
3.	<p>†James Chilton.*** His wife. Mary Chilton.</p>	<p>1. ————— Ely. 1. William Butten (died at sea).</p>

†Signers of the Compact. *Mayflower passengers from who descent has been proved. **Includes descent from William and Alice Mullins and their daughter Priscilla. ***Includes descent from wife or child on the Mayflower. ****Includes descent from John Tilley and his daughter Elizabeth.

Pilgrim Gifts

THE MAYFLOWER COAT OF ARMS PLATE



The crests of nine Pilgrim families combined on one plate: Winslow, Bradford, Warren, Brewster, Hopkins, White, Howland, Fuller, Alden and Standish. Made in the correct enamel colors. By mail, \$1.35. Made in Old Blue. By mail, 85c

PLYMOUTH ROCK GUEST ROOM TAPPERS



Made of solid brass in the shape of Plymouth Rock with figures 1620. A pleasing novelty for the guest room door—size three inches—price postpaid, \$1.50.

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The plaques are made in a pleasing tone of old ivory, the figures beautifully modelled in relief. When hung on the wall by their silken cords they can hardly be distinguished from the real hand-carved ivory. Very desirable for wedding, Christmas or birthday gifts.

Made in the following subjects. Size 6x9 at \$2.50 each.

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The Old Folks at Home
Pilgrims Signing the Compact in the
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A Friendly Call
Plymouth Colony in 1621

Also in the following subjects. Size 4x7 at \$1.50 each.

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Priscilla and John Alden
The Return of the Mayflower
National Monument to the Forefathers
Pilgrim Hall
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Myles Standish House, 1666
John Alden House, 1653
Portico over Plymouth Rock
Myles Standish Monument
Pilgrims Going to Church

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A Paper Weight in antique
brass or copper finish. Post-
paid 75c.

A. S. BURBANK, *Pilgrim Bookstore*, Plymouth, Mass.

REPRODUCTION OF IVOREX PLAQUES



LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS



A FRIENDLY CALL



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Fuller, Winslow, White, Cook, Warren, Hopkins

Water Colors, 12x15	\$20.00
Water Colors, 12x15, framed, 16x20	25.00
Water Colors, 8x10	5.00
Water Colors, 8x10, framed, 11x14	8.00
Water Colors, 4x5	2.00
Water Colors, 4x5, framed, 8x10	3.50
Prints as illustrated above25

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The original narrative by Gov. William Bradford with notes by Wm. T. Davis. By mail, \$4.00.

Standish of Standish.

By Jane G. Austin. A story of the Pilgrims. Deeply interesting. Historically correct. 12mo, cloth, 422 pages. By mail \$2.50.

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Land Ho!—1620—

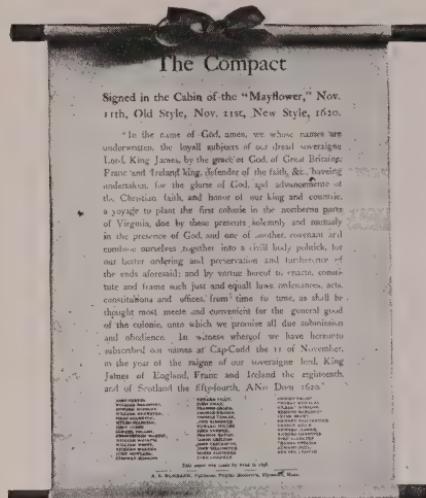
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And their comrades who came later in The Ann and The Fortune, by Annie Russell Marble. By mail, \$1.00.



THE COMPACT

Signed in the cabin of the Mayflower, November 21, 1620, with the names of the signers.

Printed in old style type on a parchment paper made by hand, and mounted on rollers in form of a scroll. Price, securely packed, by mail, 40 cents.

PRISCILLA SPINNING WHEELS

A pretty souvenir of the days of Priscilla and John Alden. An inexpensive favor for a dinner party. Five inches in height—each wheel in a gift box with lines.



"Then as he opened the door, he beheld the form of Priscilla
Seated beside her wheel, and the carded wool like a snow drift
Piled at her knee, her white hands feeding the ravenous spindle,
While with her foot on the treadle she guided the wheel in its motion."

—Longfellow.

The price 35c postpaid or
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An exact copy of a brass candlestick brought over in the Mayflower by William White, father of Peregrine White. The original candlestick is now in Pilgrim Hall. Price, \$2.50 each. If by mail add 15 cents postage.



PLYMOUTH SEA FIRE

Shake lightly over the open wood fire. Ignites instantly, producing a beautiful multi-colored effect. Burns for a long time. In pound cans for mailing, 75c postpaid.

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A special selection of our finest colored cards—Pilgrim Paintings—Points of Interest—Old Houses—50c the package, postpaid.

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Log Cabin Incense Burner with box of cones 90c postpaid.

SMALL BROOCH PINS

Plymouth Rock or Ship Mayflower 15c each

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A twelve sheet Calendar, 8x10 in size, with a cover picture in water colors.

The twelve monthly sheets which make up the Calendar carry pictures of historic places in Plymouth with brief descriptions under each. A souvenir of real worth—a pleasing gift for Christmas time. The price is 75c each or six for \$4.00, postpaid.

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The Story of the Pilgrims, for Children.

By Roland G. Usher — a dramatic, accurate and patriotic story which should leave in the child's mind correct impressions about the fundamental factors in Pilgrim history. Illustrated, by mail, \$1.10.

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Will wax your thread
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A perfect copy in sterling silver, of the bodkin once owned by Penelope Winslow, and now in Pilgrim Hall. By mail, \$1.50.

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PLYMOUTH ROCK CHOCOLATES



A solid piece of sweet chocolate moulded into the shape of Plymouth Rock, with date 1620. Box of eight, 25c; box of 36, for 75c postpaid.

PILGRIM CANDLE SNUFFERS

Fashioned from solid pewter. Two designs—a Pilgrim Hat—the Ship Mayflower. A novel gift and a useful one for snuffing Colonial Candles. The price postpaid, packed one in a box, \$1.50 each.



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A novelty in glass for individual salts—white, black, blue, green or crystal.

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Chicken a la King size, white with red combs.

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Give brilliant and lasting color in the open fire. By mail 25c, 5 for \$1.00 postpaid.



PRISCILLA BROOCH

A neat, artistic brooch carrying a portrait of Priscilla. Very effective to wear with a Pilgrim costume.

Size of illustration. The price, 25c postpaid.

Views In and About Plymouth

Photographs—size 6½x8½—35c each; \$3.50 a dozen
Lantern Slides, 50c each; \$6.00 a dozen
Post Cards of quality, 30c a dozen

- 1 Plymouth Rock.
- 2 The Portico over Plymouth Rock.
- 3 The Portico and Harbor from Cole's Hill.
- 4 Portico and Cole's Hill, first Pilgrim burial-place.
- 5 Plymouth Harbor as seen from Cole's Hill.
- 6 Leyden Street, first street in New England.
- 8 Leyden Street in 1622, showing first Common House, Gov. Bradford's House, and the buildings assigned to Brown, Goodman, Brewster, Billington, Allerton, Cooke, and Winslow.
- 9 Town Square, Showing Church of the First Parish, Town House, formerly the Old Colonial Court House, built in 1749. Site of Gov. Bradford's House.
- 10 Old Burial Hill, the entrance.
- 12 Ancient Cannon, marking site of the Old Fort, Burial Hill, built in 1621 as a defense against the Indians, and also used as a place of worship.
- 13 The Old Fort and First Meeting-house, 1621.
- 14 Gov. Bradford's Monument, Burial Hill, showing also the graves of his family.
- 16 Grave of John Howland, 1672.
- 20 Grave of Dr. Francis Le Barron, "The Nameless Nobleman."
- 21 Pilgrim Hall.
- 22 Interior of Pilgrim Hall.
- 24 Landing of the Pilgrims, painting by Sargent.
- 25 The Departure from Delft Haven, painting by Charles Lucy.
- 26 Embarkation of the Pilgrims, by Weir.
- 27 Gov. Carver's Chair; Ancient Spinning-wheel.

- 28 Elder Brewster's Chair; Cradle of Peregrine White, the first Pilgrim baby.
- 29 Sword of Myles Standish; Iron Pot and Pewter Platter, brought by Standish in the "Mayflower"; Chest owned by Gov. Edward Winslow.
- 30 The "Mayflower" in Plymouth Harbor, from painting by W. F. Halsall, Pilgrim Hall.
- 31 Group of Winslow Relics, Pilgrim Hall.
- 32 Group of White Relics, Pilgrim Hall.
- 33 National Monument to the Forefathers.
- 34 Statue of Freedom, National Monument.
- 35 Statue of Law, National Monument.
- 36 Statue of Education, National Monument.
- 37 Statue of Morality, National Monument.
- 38 Treaty with Massasoit, alto-relief, Nat'l Monument.
- 39 Landing of Pilgrims, alto-relief, Nat'l Monument.
- 40 Clark's Island, where the Pilgrims spent their first Sabbath in Plymouth.
- 43 Signing of the Compact, alto-relief, Nat'l Monument.
- 46 County Court House and Registry Building.
- 48 Brewster Gardens, along Town Brook.
- 49 The Pilgrim Maiden, bronze statue by Kitson.
- 50 Departure from Delft Haven, alto-relief, National Monument.
- 51 Pilgrim Meersteads, along Town Brook.
- 55 Outlet, Billington Sea.
- 56 Duxbury Light, entrance Plymouth Harbor.
- 59 Church of the Pilgrimage, Congregational.
- 61 The First Church, Unitarian.
- 63 Mayflower Inn, Manomet.
- 66 Plymouth Rock House.
- 67 Hotel Pilgrim.
- 68 Samoset House.
- 72 Font in Austerfield Church where Gov. William Bradford was baptized.

- 73 Plymouth in 1622,—a combination picture, showing Leyden Street, the Old Fort, Landing from the Shallop, Plymouth Rock, and the ship "Mayflower."
- 74 Gov. Bradford's House, Plymouth, 1621.
- 75 Birthplace of William Bradford, Austerfield.
- 76 Austerfield Church, England.
- 79 Scrooby Church, England.
- 80 Interior Scrooby Church.
- 81 Scrooby Manor House, Elder William Brewster's Residence
- 82 Bawtry Church, England.
- 84 Site of John Robinson's House at Leyden.
- 85 Church at Leyden where John Robinson was buried.
- 86 Memorial Tablet to John Robinson on Church at Leyden.
- 87 Old Church at Delft Haven where the Pilgrims held their last service before the embarkation.
- 88 The Pilgrim Fathers holding their first meeting for public worship in North America.
- 89 "The March of Myles Standish."
- 90 The Pilgrims Sighting Land.
- 93 Peregrine White House, Marshfield.
- 97 Howland House, built in 1666.
- 98 William Harlow House, built of timber from the Old Burial Hill Fort, 1677.
- 99 Homestead of Gen. John Winslow, 1726.
- 101 The Winslow House, built in 1754 by Edward Winslow, Colonial architecture.
- 102 North Street, looking up from shore.
- 104 Statue of Myles Standish.
- 105 Myles Standish Monument.
- 106 Standish House, Duxbury, 1666.
- 108 Grave of Daniel Webster, Marshfield.
- 112 John Alden House, Duxbury, 1653.
- 113 Maj. John Bradford House, Kingston, 1675.

- 115 Grave of Myles Standish, Duxbury.
- 117 Will of Peregrine White.
- 120 Sailing of the Mayflower, by Charles Cope.
- 121 Priscilla and John Alden, by Boughton.
- 123 "Why don't you Speak for Yourself, John?"
- 124 Departure of the "Mayflower," by Bayes.
- 125 Priscilla, from painting by G. H. Boughton.
- 126 Pilgrims Exiles, from painting by Boughton.
- 127 Pilgrims going to Church, from painting by Boughton.
- 129 Return of the "Mayflower," by Boughton.
- 130 Portrait of Edward Winslow, Governor of Plymouth Colony, one of the "Mayflower" company. Only authentic portrait of a "Mayflower" Pilgrim.
- 139 Lorea Standish Sampler, Pilgrim Hall.
- 140 The Pilgrim Compact.
- 141 Signing of the Compact, by Edwin White.
- 142 Signing of the Compact, by Percy Moran.
- 143 Original Manuscript of Mrs. Heman's "The Breaking Waves Dashed High," Pilgrim Hall.
- 146 Gov. Edw. Winslow's Table, Pilgrim Hall.
- 147 Gov. Edw. Winslow's Chair, 1614, Pilgrim Hall.
- 150 Frame of the ship "Sparrowhawk" wrecked on Cape Cod 1626—Pilgrim Hall.
- 151 The Pilgrim Charter, oldest State Document in New England.
- 152 Massasoit, Great Sachem of Wampanoags, bronze statue by Cyrus E. Dallin.
- 153 The Ship Mayflower at Sea.
- 155 The Fuller Cradle.
- 156 Staircase Edw. Winslow House, 1754.
- 157 Doorway Edw. Winslow House, 1754.
- 158 A Colonial Doorway on North Street.
- 159 A Colonial Doorway on Court Street.
- 160 The Howland Pulpit in First Church.

- 162 Pilgrim Memorial Monument, Provincetown.
- 165 Original Daniel Webster House, 1859, Marshfield.
- 166 Memorial to Mayflower Passengers, Cole's Hill, showing inscription.
- 167 Same Memorial, showing names of passengers.
- 168 Stone Seat, Cole's Hill, presented by Penn. Society of New England Women.
- 171 Mayflower Fountain, Pilgrim Hall Garden.
- 172 Mary Chilton Tablet, Spring Lane, Boston.
- 173 Stone Seat, placed by Nat'l Society Daughters of American Colonists in Brewster Gardens.
- 174 Pilgrim Spring, Brewster Gardens.
- 175 Fountain, erected by Daughters of American Revolution in Memory of the Women of the Mayflower.
- 176 Model of the Ship Mayflower, Pilgrim Hall.
- 177 Antiquarian House.
- 180 Plymouth Memorial Building.

COLONIAL IRON KETTLES

Miniature size Kettles, Sauce Pans and Frying Pans.
A novelty for use as ash receivers. Postpaid 30c.

COLONIAL MIRRORS

Useful and ornamental are these mirrors framed in Colonial black and gold with panels in color of Pilgrim subjects. Outside measure 7 by 13, \$3.25, or 10 by 18 \$5.75 postpaid.



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Start it Quickly with

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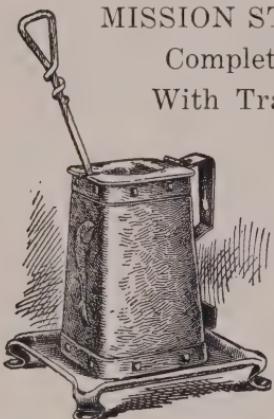
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Extra Torch	1.60



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Complete
With Tray



Wrought Iron ...	\$7.50
Hammered Brass.	8.50
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MYLES STANDISH POT

A new Cape Cod Fire Lighter made in the shape of the old black iron pot, now in Pilgrim Hall, once owned by Capt. Myles Standish of the Mayflower. A unique and useful article for the open fire place.



Five inches in height and six across. Price \$4.50, including postage additional according to zone. Weight, packed for mailing, 10 lbs.



BANJO CLOCKS

A reproduction from a Colonial design, with glass panel painting of the ship Mayflower. The clock is 17 inches in height of solid mahogany beautifully finished with brass trimmings and eagle. An eight-day lever timepiece that will make a distinctive and useful gift. The price, \$16.00 postpaid. The same design clock, 44 inch, \$46.50



A STERLING SILVER PAPER CUTTER YE SWORD OF MYLES STANDISH

*"Spake, in the pride of his heart, Myles Standish,
the Captain of Plymouth,
This is the sword of Damascus I fought with in
Flanders"*

—Longfellow.

The famous Damascus blade of the redoubtable Pilgrim Captain is one of the most valuable relics to be seen in Pilgrim Hall. It was handed down to Myles Standish from the Crusaders, and possessed an interesting history even in his day. This miniature sword is perfectly copied from the original, even in the engraving of the curious Arabic inscription on the blade. Length, 6 inches. The price, \$3.25 postpaid.

PLYMOUTH ROCK PAPER WEIGHTS

Made of glass, moulded into the shape of Plymouth Rock, with the date 1620. On the under side appears the inscription:

“A rock in the wilderness welcomed our sires
From bondage far over the dark rolling sea.
On that holy altar they kindled the fires,
Jehovah! Which glow in our bosoms for thee.”

A useful memento of historic value. In two sizes.
Price, by mail, 50c and 35c.

MASSASOIT

A bronze replica, 11 inches in height, of the statue designed by Cyrus E. Dallin and erected by Improved Order of Red Men on Cole's Hill at Plymouth.

Massasoit was Chief of the Wampanoag Indians, in whose country the Pilgrims settled, and through his kindness, for more than fifty years, they were able to survive and prosper.

Price of replica \$8.00 by insured mail.

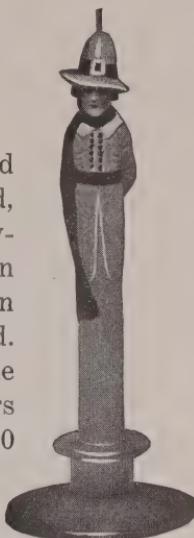
THE PILGRIM DOLLS

are a happy reminder of “the good old days of John Alden and the days of Priscilla the spinner.” Dressed in ye costumes of 1620 they make delightful souvenirs for the little folks. Four inches in height, in a gift box, cloth costumes, \$1.00 the pair; crepe costumes, 65c the pair, postpaid. 10 inches, cloth body and costumes \$2.10 the pair.



PRISCILLA AND
JOHN ALDEN
CANDLES

Hand dipped and painted candles, made on Cape Cod, representing two Mayflower passengers famous in Pilgrim story. The pair in a gift box, \$1.25 postpaid. With low glass Candle Holders, decorated in colors to match costumes, \$2.00 the pair postpaid.



PLYMOUTH OILETTE CALENDARS

Plymouth pictures in colors—size $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ closely resembling oil paintings—with ribbon attached Calendar for this year and next. Ten subjects for selection:

Landing of the Pilgrims—Brewster Gardens—North Street—“Why Don’t You Speak for Yourself, John?”—Ship Mayflower at Sea—Plymouth Rock—The Old Fort, 1621—Pilgrim Monument—Myles Standish Monument.

25c each postpaid.

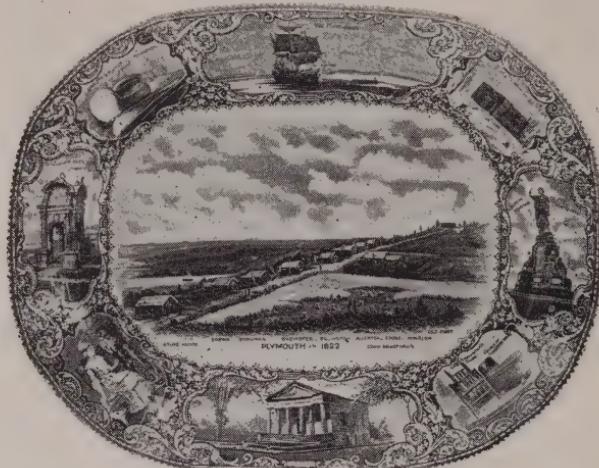


NEW PLYMOUTH FOLDERS

20 pictures in colors, size 3x5, 15c postpaid.

OLD BLUE STAFFORDSHIRE PILGRIM WARE

This platter matches our old blue Staffordshire dinner plates and cups and saucers. The border of Pilgrim pictures and Mayflower decorations is a very effective setting for the central picture of "Plymouth Colony in 1621." A New England dinner would have an added flavor with the old Pilgrim ware for a setting.



OLD BLUE PILGRIM PLATTER

16½-inch \$3.50

10 inch Plates,

8 subjects, each \$1.00

6 inch Plates,

2 subjects, each .50

Cup and Saucer 1.00

Water Jug, 3 pts. 3.50

Teapot 2.00

Sugar 1.00

Cream .75

Postage Additional

Cup and Saucer \$1.00

OLD BLUE PILGRIM PLATES

—10-inch—



Landing of the Pilgrims

The old fashioned border which sets off the Pilgrim pictures is an exact copy of the Staffordshire ware of a century ago. Eight subjects—the price \$1.00 each or \$1.15 postpaid.

Landing of the Pilgrims.

John Alden House 1653.

Myles Standish House 1666.

National Monument to the Forefathers.

Priscilla and John Alden.

The Mayflower in Plymouth Harbor.

“Why Don’t You Speak for Yourself, John?”
Pilgrim Hall.

PILGRIM BOOK MARKS

Dainty Ribbon Markers—five subjects. Priscilla—The Pilgrim Maiden—Massasoit—Pilgrim Monument—The Mayflower. Pretty for favors or class gifts. The price 20c each, \$2.00 a dozen postpaid.

PICTURE MAPS

A map of Provincetown and Plymouth harbors with the bay between, from a drawing by Colton Waugh depicting the adventures of the exploring party from the Mayflower as they coasted along Cape Cod until they landed on Plymouth Rock. Size of map 20 by 28. Price postpaid \$1.65, or hand colored \$2.65.

A map of Plymouth, Provincetown, Duxbury and Plymouth harbors picturing the historical landmarks and episodes along the shores in early Pilgrim and Colonial Days. Size 25 by 36. Price postpaid \$3.00, or hand colored \$6.50.

A map of Cape Cod.

Picture map of Massachusetts, including street map of Boston, printed in colors. Postpaid \$2.10.

PICTURE MAP OF CAPE COD

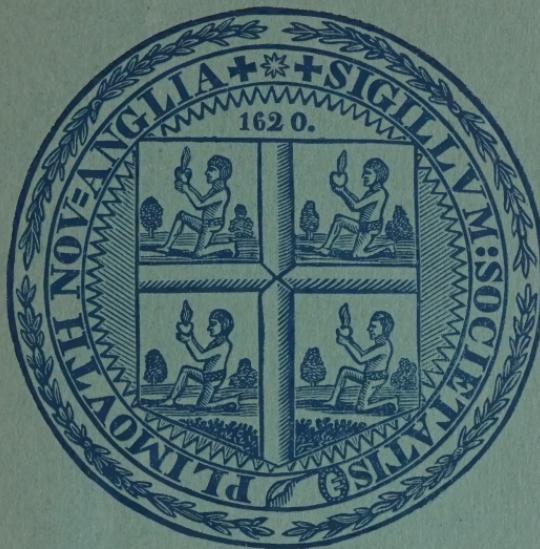
picturing points of Pilgrim interest and showing the course of the exploring party in the Mayflower Shallop from Provincetown to Plymouth, December, 1620. Size 25x36 printed in colors, \$1.10 postpaid.

STREET MAP OF PLYMOUTH

showing points of Pilgrim interest, printed in colors, size 9x16. Postpaid 35c.

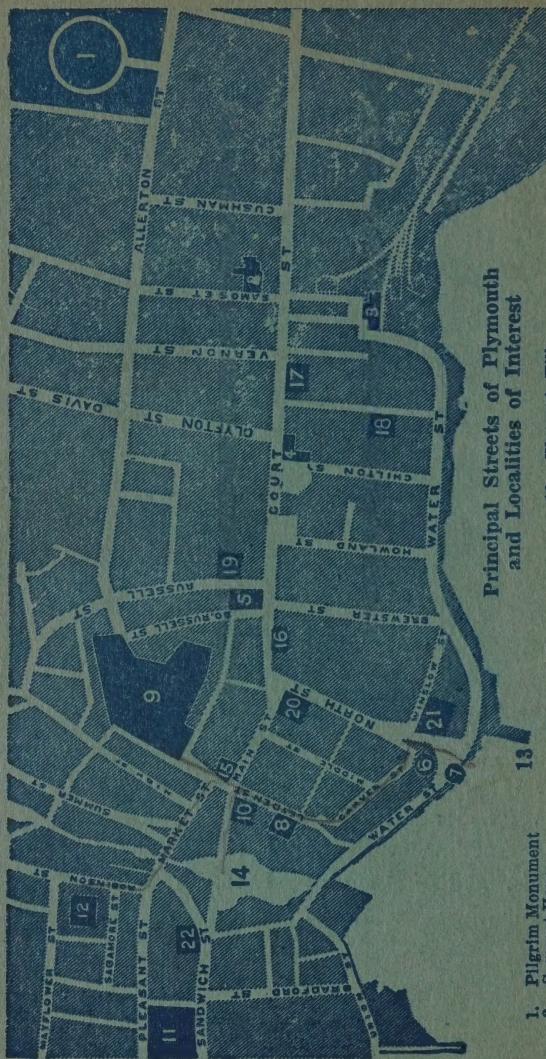
LANTERN SLIDES

We furnish lantern slides from any subjects on our list of photographs. They are made by an expert from the original negatives. Price 50c each; \$6.00 per dozen.



SEAL OF THE PLYMOUTH COLONY

Under the administration of Sir Edmund Andros in 1686, the original seal was taken from the archives and never restored. It represents four men kneeling with implumed hearts in their hands, and the legend "Plimovth Nov-Anglia Sigillum Societatis, 1620."



**Principal Streets of Plymouth
and Localities of Interest**

1. Pilgrim Monument
2. Saunset House
3. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
4. Pilgrim Hall
5. Court House
6. Cole's Hill
7. Plymouth Rock
8. Site of First House
9. Burial Hill
10. Post Office—entrance at rear to Brewster Gardens
10. Brewster Gardens
10. Statue of Pilgrim Maiden
10. Pilgrim Spring
11. Training Green
12. Watson's Hill
13. State Wharf
14. Town Brook
15. Site of Gov. Bradford House
16. Burbank's Pilgrim Book shop
17. Memorial Building
18. Antislavery House
19. Registry Building
20. Gen. John Winslow House
21. The Pilgrim Mother Fountain
22. John Howland House, 1666

THE MEMORIAL PRESS
PLYMOUTH, MASS.